

MOSES SCHUMAN.

FEBRUARY 29, 1904.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. McCUMBER (for Mr. BALL), from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9127.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9127) granting a pension to Moses Schuman, have examined the same and report:

The report of the Committee on Invalid Pensions of the House of Representatives, hereto appended, is adopted and the passage of the bill is recommended.

The House report is as follows:

The Pension Bureau reports that no claim had been filed in that Bureau.

A report of the War Department filed with your committee sets forth that Moses Schuman enlisted as a private in Company H, Sixth New York National Guard, on June 18, 1863, to serve thirty days, and that he was discharged July 22, 1863, by expiration of service.

Papers filed with your committee show that the beneficiary was an inmate of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary from March 11 to May 6, 1899, and the testimony of Doctors Hunter, Fitzgerald, and Stanbrough, also filed with your committee, shows that the beneficiary is totally and permanently blind.

Other proof filed shows that the beneficiary is destitute and depends for a living on the Hebrew Veteran Association and Grand Army Post No. 67.

The affidavit of the beneficiary, filed with your committee, sets forth that the company and regiment to which he belonged departed for the front on July 18, 1863, leaving New York for Baltimore, where they were received with bricks and stones, hurled at them from the roofs of houses while marching through the city; that from Baltimore they were sent to a place in Virginia, remaining there, however, only one day, having been relieved by a Pennsylvania regiment; that they were then marched to Manassas Junction, where they remained three or four days; that they were then ordered to guard the Monocacy or Manassas Bridge across the Potomac River; that while guarding said bridge a detail, of which affiant was one, were put on board a train to go to the front, but were ordered back to do guard duty at the bridge until the regiment was relieved and ordered home at the expiration of the term of service on July 23, 1863, and ordered back to New York on account of the riot.

While it is admitted that this soldier has no title to pension under the act of June 27, 1890, for the reason that he did not serve ninety days, yet his helpless condition appeals to the sympathy of every man.

In view of the facts stated, your committee believe that Congress can well afford to grant him a pension at the maximum rating under the act of June 27, 1890, namely, \$12 per month, and the passage of the bill is therefore recommended.